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close of the taxable year computed on the old basis:

- (3) The mortality or morbidity table, assumed rate of interest, method used in computing or estimating such reserve on the new basis, and the amount of such reserve at the close of the taxable year computed on the new basis;
- (4) The deviation, if any, from recognized mortality or morbidity tables, or recognized methods of computation;
- (5) The reasons for the change in basis of such reserve; and
- (6) Whether such change in the reserve has been approved or accepted by the regulatory authorities of the State of domicile, and if so, a copy of the letter, certificate, or other evidence of such approval or acceptance.
- (d) *Illustration of principles*. The provisions of section 801 relating to the percentage requirements for qualification as a life insurance company may be illustrated by the following example:

Example. The books of Y, an insurance company, selling life insurance, noncancellable health and accident insurance, and cancellable accident and health insurance, reflect (after adjustment under sections 806(a) and 801(d)) the following facts for the taxable year 1958:

	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	Mean of year
Life insurance reserves Unearned premiums, and unpaid losses (whether or not ascertained), on noncancellable accident and health insurance not included.	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$4,000
in life insurance reserves 3. Unearned premiums, and unpaid losses (whether or not ascertained), on cancellable	400	600	500
accident and health insurance 4. All other insurance reserves	1,800	2,200	2,000
required by law	900	1,100	1,000
5. Total reserves			7,500

The rules provided by section 801 require that the sum of the mean of the year figures in items 1 and 2 comprise more than 50 percent of the mean of the year figure in item 5 for an insurance company to qualify as a life insurance company. Thus, Y would qualify as a life insurance company for the taxable year 1958 as the sum of the mean of the year figures in items 1 and 2 (\$4,500) comprise 60 percent of the mean of the year figure in item 5 (\$7.500).

[T.D. 6513, 25 FR 12657, Dec. 10, 1960]

§1.801-6 Adjustments in reserves for policy loans.

- (a) In general. Section 801(d) provides that for purposes only of determining whether or not an insurance company is a life insurance company (as defined in section 801(a) and paragraph (b) of §1.801-3), the life insurance reserves (as defined in section 801(b) and §1.801-4), and the total reserves (as defined in section 801(c) and paragraph (a) of §1.801-5), shall each be reduced by an amount equal to the mean of the aggregates, at the beginning and end of the taxable year, of the policy loans outstanding with respect to contracts for which life insurance reserves are maintained. Such reduction shall be made after any adjustments required under section 806(a) and §1.806-3 have been made.
- (b) Policy loans defined. The term policy loans includes loans made by the insurance company, by whatever name called, for which the reserve on a contract is the collateral.
- (c) Illustration of principles. The provisions of section 801(d) and this section may be illustrated by the following example:

Example. The books of T, an insurance company, selling only life insurance and cancellable accident and health insurance, reflect (after adjustment under section 806 (a)) the following facts for the taxable year 1958:

	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	Mean of year
Life insurance reserves Policy loans	\$1,000 50	\$2,000 850	\$1,500 450
Life insurance reserves less policy loans			1,050
accident and health insurance	900	1,600	1,250
Total reserves adjusted for policy loans (item 3 plus item 4)			2,300

As the rules provided by section 801 (a) and (d) require that the figure in item 3 (\$1,050) be more than 50 percent of the mean of the year figure in item 5 (\$2,300) for an insurance company to qualify as a life insurance company, T would not qualify as a life insurance company for the taxable year 1958.

[T.D. 6513, 25 FR 12657, Dec. 10, 1960]